## TO-DAY YOUR

Last Chance

TO SECURE FOR

Choice of any Springweight, Sack, Frock, Cutaway or Prince Albert Suit in our house.

Are you going to let this grand opportunity to secure a fine "Tailor-Made" Suit worth \$15 to \$25 go by?

If you don't need it this season you are sure to need it next. Is not \$5 to \$13 saved by buying it now a good investment?

Something of interest to the children in Sunday's Journal and Monday's News.

#### TRAVELERS' INDEX.

#### KANKAKEE (BIG FOUR Rail- Way)

Which is the most unsatisfactory and uncertain, politics or base-ball? Heart-ache, hopes blasted, fond expectations not realized, are always in store for the politician and base-

It's bitter, very bitter, to hold opinions one has per-suaded one's self re right, high, noble and necessary to the very life of one's country, and when the silent, snowy ballots dropped into the box are counted, find that a majority of one's fellow-men hold different

The ball crank, elated to the highest pinnacle of hope by the success of his club, visions of three straights, shut-outs, errorless games, and all the glories of winning ball haunt his thoughts by day and his dreams by night. When, presto! change! with a dull sickening thud,

he drops into the valley of despair. The cruel wires record errors, inability to hit, bad umpiring and defeats until there is nothing in the world worth living for, and the only thing to do is to seek some quiet But life is still worth living at the Kankakee ticket office. Balm of blasted political hopes (no Salt river excursions, either), there are recipes for the cure of the worst cases of base-ball gloom in the cheap rates offered to places so entrancing that all sorrows are dispelled.

Mountains, lakes, prairies, rivers, springs and old ocean, health, pleasure, hunting, fishing and boating

are the inducements, and the prescription will cost you but a little money.
SPECIAL RATES NOW.

Thorntown and return, Aug. 14 only......\$1.10 Cincinnati and return, every day, including admission to Exposition, or "Fall of Babylon,". 4.90 Chicago and return..... 5.00 CINCINNATI DIVISION.

CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS. Depart...... 3:55am 3:45pm 

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets. J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

### A CASTLE IN GERMANY.

A Louisville Man Co-Heir to an Estate Worth About 2,000,000 Pounds Sterling.

DENVER, Aug. 10 .- C. D. Bell, of Louisville, Ky., arrived in this city a few days ago, for the purpose of consulting with his attorney, John C. Keegan, who is perfecting claims of heirs to the Brandenburg estate, situated near Berlin, Germany, and valued at over £2,000,000 sterling. In a conversation to-day, Mr. Bell said that all the heirs of this estate reside in America, and number nearly a hundred, and they are confident of their ability to secure possession of their property, which has been out of their

hands nearly two hundred years. The history of the case dates back to 1400, when dissensions arose in the royal house of Hohenzoliern. One of the descendants was Solomon Brandenburg, who, about the year 1700, offended one of the royalists, and his estate was confiscated by the crown as punishment. Matthias Brandenburg, the only heir of Solomon, came to America and settled with his family in Winchester, Va., then they moved to Meade county, Kentucky, where he was killed by a horse in 1807, leaving a family of twelve shildren, one of whom was a grandfather of Mr. Bell. Before his death, Matthias told his family of the estate in Germany, and the first confirmation of his words was the appearance of an advertisement in American and German papers in 1862, inquiring the whereabouts of the heirs of Solomon Brandenburg, King William baving several years previous passed a bill through the Reichstag restoring the estate. Mr. Bell traced the relationship, and immediately set about looking up the heirs. A few days ago, through Mr. Keegan, he filed the claim. The castle on the estate is said to be one of the handsomest in Europe, and is at present tenanted by Herbert Von Bismarck.

Found To Be Contagious,

CHICAGO, Aug. 10 .- A series of tests was inaugurated at the stockyards some time ago for the purpose of determining definitely whether or not Texas fever is contagious. To-day a post-mortem examination was held on several head of cattle which, on July 13, were placed in a pen with cattle from Texas which had the fever. The disease, it is thought, was soon communicated to the Illinois cattle, but was allowed to s until to-day, when they were slaughtered. Unmistakable evidences of fever were at once apparent. The bladder of each animal was filled with virus of a bloody color, the kidneys were highly inflammed, and gangrene had set it. The spleen was enlarged and diseased, as was also the stomach. The investigation was conducted for the benefit of the Cattle-growers' Association, which will convene here in December, and will endeavor to find some means of preventing the spread of this dread cattle

WHEN INDICATIONS. SATURDAY-Rain; warmer weather.

# NOT GONE:

The hot weather. Our hot-weather goods.

There is more of both. But we are running out the goods, such as Gauze, Balbriggan and Lisle Thread Underwear, at 80 cents for a dollar's worth,

All Calico, Percale, Cheviot and Seersucker Shirts, laundered, go for one-fifth off.

Cassimeres in every department are cut 20 per cent.

Hats-Straw Hats-are just next to being given away.

Here's your great chance. Don't miss it? THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

THE RAILROADERS' CONFERENCE.

An Amalgamation Said to Have Been Effected -Providing for the "Q" Strikers.

St. Louis, Aug. 10.-The meeting of the chairbood of Locomotive Engineers, which has been n session here the past two days, adjourned this evening, and Chief Arthur has gone home. The meeting was a secret one, and next to no information of its proceedings has been given to the public. It was learned to-day, however, that the object of the conference was two-fold-to confer respecting the status of 'the "Q" strike, and consult regarding the proposed amalgamation of of the engineers, firemen, brakemen and switchmen. It is given on the authority of a prominent engineer, who stands very near to Chief Arthur, that a strong alliance has been formed between the orders named. Mr. Sarwas present at the meetthe other branches of railroad employes had authorized representatives on the floor. The terms of the compact cannot be obtained, nor the plans they have for pushing the new organization to a successful end. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Mr. Arthur and Mr. Sargent, and it was decided to continue the "Q" strike and increase the pay of the strikers the strikers' fund, so they may make provision for the winter. The engineers will hereafter receive \$60 per month and the firemen \$40. Plans are in progress in regard to the strike, but no one would reveal what they are. Mr. Hoge, of the grievance committee of the "Q" road, said nothing definite has yet been decided upon, and that, so far as the strike is concerned, "we stand just where we did before."

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10. For Ohio, Indiana and Illinois-Rain; warm er; southeasterly winds.

For Michigan and Wisconsin-Rain; warmer; Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather | Prec

7 A. M... 30.30 63 53 East. Clear. ..... 2 P. M... 30.23 78 34 S'east Fair. 7 P. M... 30.21 74 53 Neast Cloudy. ..... Maximum thermometer, 80; minimum thermome ter. 54.
Following is a comparative statement of the condi-

tion of temperature and precipination on Aug. 10 Normal.... Mean.... Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1 -504

Station.

General Observations. WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 7 P. M. Bar- | Thermometer. | Pre-

Exp. Max Min. cipi- Weath'r

| Now West stan   | 30.20   | 7.   | 04                | 00   |       | Clear.           |
|---|---------|------|-------------------|------|-------|------------------|
| New York city   | 30.20   |      | 84                | 00   | ***** | Clear.           |
| Buffalo, N. Y   | 30.26   | 66   | 72                |      |       | Fair.            |
| Oswego, N. Y  |         | 66   | 70                |      |       | rair.            |
|   | 30.24   | 76   | 84                | 66   |       | Clear.           |
| Pittsburg, Pa   | 30.20   | 74   |                   | 50   |       | Clear.           |
| Parkersb'g, W.Va  | 30.20   | 74   | 80                | 56   |       | Clear.           |
| Washington, D.C.  | 30.22   | 76   | 82                | 66   |       | Clear.           |
| Lynchburg, Va   | 30.24   | 72   | 80                | 66   | .06   | Clear.           |
| Charlotte, N. C   | 30.20   | 72   | 84                | 68   |       | Fair.            |
| Charleston, S. C  |         | 82   | 88                |      |       | Cloudy           |
| Atlanta, Ga   |         | 76   | 86                | 72   |       | Cloudy           |
| Jacksonville, Fla.  | 30.18   | 76   |                   | 72   |       | Cloudy           |
| Titusville, Fla   |         | 84   |                   |      | .00   | Clear.           |
|   |         |      |                   | 70   |       | Fair.            |
| Pensacola, Fla  | 30.10   | 84   |                   |      |       |                  |
| Montgomery, Ala   |         | 78   |                   | 74   |       | Rain.            |
| Vicksburg, Miss   | 30.06   | 86   |                   |      |       | Fair.            |
| New Orleans, La.  | 30.08   | 78   | 90                |      |       | Fair.            |
| Shreveport, La  | 30.06   | 78   |                   | 72   |       | Fair.            |
| Fort Smith, Ark.  | 30.06   |      |                   | 68   |       | Clear.           |
| Little Rock, Ark.   | 30.08   |      | 90                | 64   |       | Clear.           |
| Galveston, Tex  | 30.06   | 82   | 86                | 76   |       | Clear.           |
| Palestine, Tex  | 30.08   | 80   | 90                | 70   |       | Clear.           |
| Abilene, Tex  | 30 00   | 92   | 94                | 72   |       | Clear.           |
| Ft. Elliott, Tex  |         |      |                   |      |       | Clear.           |
| San Antonio, Tex  |         |      |                   |      |       | Clear.           |
| Brownsville, Tex.   | 30.04   | 82   |                   |      |       | Clear.           |
| El Paso, Tex  |         |      |                   |      |       | Clear.           |
| Ft. Davis, Tex  |         |      |                   |      |       | Clear.           |
|   |         |      | 1                 |      |       |                  |
| Chattan'oga, Tenn   | 20.14   | 04   |                   |      | .04   | Clear.           |
| Memphis, Tenn<br>Nashville, Tenn                            | 30.10   | 84   |                   |      |       |                  |
| Nashville, Tenn   | 30.12   | 84   | The second second |      |       | Clear.           |
| Louisville, Ky  | 30.16   |      |                   |      |       | Clear.           |
| Indianapolis, Ind   | 30.22   |      |                   |      |       | Cloudy           |
| Cincinnati, O   | 30.18   |      |                   | 58   |       | Fair.            |
| Cleveland, O  | 30.26   | 68   |                   |      |       | Clear.           |
| Toiedo, O   | 30.26   | 68   | 72                | 52   | T     | Rain.            |
| Gring Hav'n, Mich   | 30.28   | 60   | 66                | 50   |       | Cloudy           |
| Marquette, Mich.  | 30.28   | 58   |                   |      |       | Cloudy           |
| S.Ste. Marie, Mich  | 30.24   | 58   |                   |      |       | Cloudy           |
| Chicago, Ill  | 30.24   | 64   |                   |      | T     | Cloudy           |
| Ctaro, Ill  | 30 14   | 80   |                   | 60   | 1 7   | Clean            |
| Springfield, Ill  | 30 16   | 66   |                   | 54   | 02    | Clear.<br>Cloudy |
| Milwaukee, Wis  | 30 26   | 60   |                   | 56   | T     | Cloudy           |
| La Crosse, Wis.   | 30.24   | 60   |                   |      | 1 00  | Cloudy           |
| Da Crosse, Wis.   | 30.26   |      |                   |      | 1.02  | Cloudy           |
| Duluth, Minn  |         |      |                   |      | 20    | Oloudy           |
| St. Paul, Minn  | 30.20   | 56   |                   |      |       | Rain.            |
| Moorehead, Minn   | 30.20   | 60   |                   |      |       | Fair.            |
| St. Vincent, Minn   | 30.22   | 68   | 70                |      |       | Clear.           |
| Keokuk, Ia  | 30.12   |      |                   |      | .96   | Cloudy           |
| Davenport, Ia   | 30.18   | 64   |                   |      |       | Cloudy           |
| Dubuque, Ia   | 30.22   | 62   |                   |      | .10   | Cloudy           |
| Des Moines, Ia  | 30.14   | 62   |                   |      |       | Rain.            |
| St. Louis, Mo   | 30.14   | 78   | 84                | 62   |       | Clear.           |
| Springfield, Mo   | 30.08   | 78   | 86                | 60   |       | Clear.           |
| Kansas City, Mo.  | 30.04   | 82   | 86                |      |       | Clear.           |
| Ft. Sill, Ind. T  | 30.02   | 88   |                   | 68   |       | Clear.           |
| Dodge City, Kan.  | 29.90   | 92   |                   |      |       | Clear.           |
| Witchita, Kan   | 29.92   | 88   |                   |      |       | Clear.           |
| Concordia, Kan  |         |      |                   |      |       | Fair.            |
| Omaha, Neb  |         |      |                   |      |       | Cloudy           |
| North Platte, Net   | 30.04   | 72   |                   | 62   |       | Fair.            |
| Valentine, Neb  | 30.18   | 58   |                   |      |       | Cloudy           |
| Yankton, D. T   | 30 10   | 66   |                   |      |       | Cloudy           |
| Ft. Sully, D. T   | 30.12   | 58   |                   |      |       | Cloudy           |
| Huron, D. T   | 30.20   | 58   |                   |      | ns    | Cloudy           |
| Diameral D m  | 00.20   | 100  |                   |      |       |                  |
| Bismarck, D. T.   | 30.20   | 60   |                   |      | ****  | Cloudy           |
| Rapid City, D. T.<br>Ft. Buford, D. T.                      | 30.18   | 58   | 60                |      | 1 1   | Cloudy           |
| Pt. Bulord, D. T.   | 30.20   | 62   |                   |      |       | Fair.            |
| P. Arthur's L'd's   | 30.20   | 58   |                   |      |       | Fair.            |
| Qu'Apelle, N. W. T  | 30.14   | 64   | 64                | 44   | .16   | Cloudy           |
| Ft. As nab ne, M. T   | 30.10   | 64   |                   |      |       | Clear.           |
| Ft. Custer, M. T.   | 30.02   | 70   | 76                |      |       | Clear.           |
| Helena, M. T  | 29.94   | 74   | 76                | 48   |       | Clear.           |
| Boise City, I. T.<br>Cheyenne, Wy. T.<br>Ft. M'Kinn'y, W. J | 29.84   | 90   |                   |      |       | . Clear.         |
| Cheyenne, Wy, T   | 30 00   | 68   |                   |      |       | Clear.           |
| Ft.M'Kinn'y, W.7  | 29.96   | 68   |                   |      |       | Cloudy           |
| Denver, Col   | .129.86 | 82   |                   |      |       | Fair.            |
| Pueblo, Col   | 29.68   | 98   |                   |      |       | Cloudy           |
| Montrose, Col   | . 29 80 | 88   |                   |      |       | Clear.           |
| Santa Fe, N. M.   | 29.88   | 86   |                   |      |       | Clear.           |
| Salt Lake City  | 29.78   | 92   |                   |      |       | Clear.           |
|   | 4       |      | . 01              | . 00 |       | -lorear.         |
| T-Tenen of me   | animis. | 2000 |                   |      |       |                  |

T-Trace of precipitation. Obituary. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 10.-Charles Wolford, past grand master of the Sovereign Lodge of the World, Independent Order of Odd-fellows, died here last night, aged seventy-six. He was

lection of Odd fellows' literature. Dover, N. H., Aug. 10.—The death is announced or Henry Winkley, aged eighty-four years, a Philadelphia millionaire noted for his large gifts to Eastern colleges. He was a native of Barrington.

taken ill suddenly at the Odd-fellows' head-quarters last Wednesday, and had not since been out. He was born at Philadelphia, and was in 1833 initiated into the order where he

was so well known. He leaves a valuable col-

MR. BLAINE'S HOME-COMING

The Great Representative American Citizen Warmly Greeted on His Return.

Many Distinguished Men Go Down the Bay to Give Him Welcome, and Countless Thousands Cheer Him as He Touches Land.

In the Evening Madison Square Presents a Scene of Wild Enthusiasm.

Workingmen of New York Present an Address and Mr. Blaine Responds-A Splendid Eulogy of Harrison, Morton and Protection.

ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION.

The Meeting on Board the Starin-Short Speech by Mr. Blaine.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 .- The friends and admirers of Mr. Blaine, who had spent two days down the bay waiting for his arrival on the steamer City of New York, were delighted to learn this morning that the vessel at last was here. Many of them had made arrangements to have telegrams sent to their houses the moment the steamer was sighted, and these were aroused in the middle of the night to receive the news. Others arose at daybreak and found the same news in the morning papers. It had been announced that the steamer chartered to convey the Republican Club of New York, and their many invited guests, representing nearly every State in the Union, would start promptly at 7 o'clock down the bay to welcome Mr. Blaine. From 6:30 o'clock until 7 a steady stream of people flowed down Cortlandt street to Pier 18, where the steamboat Laura M. Starin, instead of the Sam Sloan, was waiting to receive them. They consisted mainly of the same men who had sailed down on the Sloan on the two preceding days. Nearly every coat was decorated with a badge, and from many of the breast pockets fluttered the ends of red, white and blue handkerchiefs, and in numberless hat bands were pinned small white plumes. Among the 800 or 900 passengers on board the Laura M. Starm were Walker Blains, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Blaine, jr., Mrs. Carson Lake, Mrs. A. L. Conger, Mrs. Ralph Trautman, Whitelaw Reid, William Walter Phelps, ex-Governor A. C. Hunt, of Colorado, John S. Clarke, Stephen B. Elkins, W. G. Fisher, Robert W. Steele and Col. Henry Altman, of Denver, Col.; Murat Halstead, Joseph Pool, president of the reception committee of the Republican club of New York; Edward S. Bartlett, president of the club; Judge Robertson, of Westchester county; Gen. Adam E. King and W. W. Johnson, of Baltimore; Jos. Manley, of Maine; W. H. H. Miller, of Indiana, law partner of General Harrison; C. S. Beardsley, of Chicago; John A. Sleicher, of Albany; Nelson Lyon, W. L. Lefever, Howard N. Fuller, W. B. Van Orden, Watson Dubois, William H. Call, H. H. DeRouville, W. H. D. Woodruff, and W. H. Johnson, representing the Unconditional Club, of Albany.

Cappa's Seventh Regiment Band was on board, and struck up an enlivening strain as the Starin started off from the pier at 7:10 o'clock. Good speed was made down to quarantine, where many expected to find the City of New York awaiting them. But on arriving there it was learned that the low tide still kept the vessel outside the bar. Dr. Smith, the health officer of the port, boarded the Starin at quarantine. Deputy Surveyor Nicols, Staff Officer McCoy and Inspector O'Connell were already on board, ready to pass Mr. Blaine's baggage and have it transferred without delay to the Starin. Just as the Starin was leaving quarantine, a carrier pigeon was sent off with the first message of the day for the Associated Press. Mrs. James G. Blaine, jr., and the ladies with her, took the greatest interest in the pretty winged messenger, and young Mrs. Blaine asked and was cheerfully given the privilege of sending the pigeon away. Grasping it firmly, but tenderly in her hands, she stood on the upper deck and with a "one, two, three," threw the bird up in the air. It circled about the hoat a couple of times and then as it started off in a straight line for the city, Mrs. Blaine and the other ladies

joyfully clapped their hands. About 8 o'clock the steamer Starin met the City of New York outside the Narrows. The Starin turned about and both vessels slowly steamed up the bay. bow and bow. Cheer after cheer rose from-the decks of the Starin, although it was yet impossible to distinguish Mr. Blaine's form among the 2,000 that stood on the decks of the huge steamer. As the vessels neared each other, Mr. Blaine's form was at last made out, standing in a group of friends on the upper deck forward. As cheer after cheer arose, Mr. Blaine bowed repeatedly. He was nattily dressed in a dark cutaway coat, light trousers and brown derby hat. The Chicago Blaine Club's little tug had been the first to greet the steamer as it came up the bay, and clung under its wing, while the Chicago men cheered. Kappa's Band on the Starin played "Home Again," and "Home, Sweet Home," and "Star-spangled Banner," while advancing up to quarantine. The other vessels came to anchor, and as the Starin ran over under the side of the City of New York. Mr. Blaine's face and form were plainly visible to every one on board. Cheer after cheer broke forth, handkerchiefs and flags were waved. cries of "Blaine, James G. Blaine," "No free trade" arose, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. At last, at 9:15 o'clock, to the music of "Hail to the Chief," Mr. Blaine got on board the Starin, secorted by Whitelaw Reid and Mr. Pool. Mr. Bartlett delivered the following speech of

"Mr. Blaine-The Republican Club of the city of New York and its invited guests tender to you, sir, through me as president of the club, their warmest greetings and sincerest congratulations upon your arrival once more in health and strength on these shores. When the club first proposed this reception, it was not intended as au act having political significance, but rather as a private expression of love and regard for one whom we look upon as our most illustrious citizen. But we found our suggestion stirred the friendly jealousy of the whole country, and with one accord it was insisted that the event of your arrival home should be the occasion of a demonstration more general in its character than was originally contemplated, and as a result there were assembled for several days in the city of New York tens of thousands of your friends from all parts of the country, impatiently waiting to pay you the generous tribute of their respect and admiration. The delay in your arrival has interfered to some extent with the programme. Last night the great parade took place, about forty thousand strong, lacking but one thing-your inspiring presence. Many of the paraders from abroad were compelled to return to their homes at an early hour this morning. We are not assembled, sir, on this occasion in a spirit of adulation to do homage to one occupying high official position, nor are we seeking to find favor with a candidate upon whom the mantle of power is soon to rest; but we come to greet a private citizen whose name is so intimately associated with our history for the past generation that no office can add luster to his fame, or increase the esteem and admiration in which he is held by his fellow-countrymen. Again, sir, we bid you welcome to your native shore."

Mr. Blaine said in reply: "Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Republican Club, and Fellow-citizens-To enable you to appreciate this welcome each and every one of you should be absent from home and country

for the long period of fourteen months. I am sure you can have little conception of the great gratification of that instant when I saw the shores of the great Republic. I cannot tell you how deeply grateful I am to be remembered in this manner by you and these assembled gentlemen. It is a scene I shall never forget. It is an occasion which I assure you I appreciate from the depth of my heart. It is shadowed only by the sad event which greets us as the first piece of American news we heard of—the death of General Sheridan, a man who was above party and stood for the union of the States. [Shouts of 'Good.'] With that exception my arrival upon my native shore was unattended by anything but joy and happiness.

"The campaign on which you are about to enter should be prefaced, if that were possible, by every voter in the United States seeing what I have seen ['Good,' 'Good'], and hearing what I have heard during the last year. [Applauee.] The progress of the campaign in the United States is viewed from the European stand-point with an interest as profound as it is in the United States. It is the opportunity of England. It is the long-looked-for occasion upon which the cheaper labor and the cheaper fabrics of the old world expect to invade the new and lower the wages of American workingmen to the European standard. [Great applause.] It is not a contest of capital against capital; it is not a contest of partisan against partisan. It is much higher than either of these. It transcends all party

partisan. It is much higher than either of these. It transcends all party motive. [Applause.] Whether the great mass of American citizens who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, shall be seriously re the sweat of their brow, shall be seriously reduced in their emoluments from day to day—[applause]—that is the whole pith and moment of this question. Anything that diverts the question from that single point is a weakening of the campaign. [Applause and cries of 'Good']. I say here, as I hope to say with much more elaboration [loud cheering, and cries of 'That's what we want'], I say here that the wages of the American laborer cannot be reduced except with the consent and the votes of the American laborer himself. The appeal lies to him. It comes to his door and asks him whether, with the great power of the franchise, and the great majority he possesses in his own hands, he is willing, for himself and his associates, his children and his children's children, to take that fatal step, at the bidding of an American Confatal step, at the bidding of an American Congress and an American President, which are governed by that element which sought to destroy this Nation.

"But, gentlemen, it is not a time for a political speech. My heart is too full to enter at this time on lengthened argument. In this moment of welcome and joy, getting home to old scenes and old friends, I must be allowed to enjoy the pleasant emotions of the occasion. I can only add my fervent thanks to each and every member of the club, and to all my friends, for the generous and joyous welcome they have extended to me in the harbor of New York."

While Mr. Blaine was speaking the cabin was packed to its utmost limits, and heads were thrust in through the windows from the deck without, eager to hear every word spoken. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and every point made was quickly seized and cheered. An outburst of cheering followed the conclusion of the brief speech. Mr. Blaine was escorted into the ladies' saloon, where he received a number of his friends. In a little while he ascended to the saloon on the upper deck, where he received the congratulations of all, having a pleasant word for all who greeted him. While there he was handed an address by Edward Fitz William, of Boston, representing the Workingmen's Protective Union of Massachusetts, as follows: Welcome home, James G. Blaine, from a far foreign

Thy country too long did thy absence deplore. Strange gods are being worshipped, strange methods And time-honored means are ignored or destroyed. To Congress a partisan plea has been sent, plea that no patriot mind could invent.

Velcome home, welcome home, to thy own beloved We need thy assistance and council once more.

Welcome home, James G. Blaine, to this land of the free, Our hearts with our hands go out warmly to thee. Though not standard-bearer, thy words will prevail Gainst those who our industries falsely assail. No longer shall wrong bear the semblance of right, or sinister motives be hidden from sight. Conspiring free-traders are trembling with fear, Of the words that thy people are longing to hear.

Welcome home, James G. Blaine, from those bayonet Where men have to cringe when a tyrant commands. Oh. tell us your views of the signts you have seen, And the price people pay to be ruled by a queen. Do the signs of the times show a twinkle of hope That the people will some day with tyranny cope! Shall American ideas prevail o'er the main, Or shall we surrender to England again?

To prince never welcome so royal was given. Free, wide-spread, spontaneous, like dewdrops from From millions of freemen is raised but one voice To welcome thee home and bid thee rejoice. The fight for protection, on land and on sea.

Will gain a new life and new impulse from thee. From the Pacific's shore to the confines of Maine Swells one wide welcome home to our own James G. He was also presented with an address by Murat Halstead, representing the Young Men's

Blaine Club, of Cincinnati, as follows: "On the occasion of your return to a country

that is proud of you as a son-a country that you have worthily represented among the lowly and the great of Europe, the Young Men's Blaine Club, of Cincinnati, O., send their greetings and congratulations. We love you, sir, for your brilliancy in leadership and for your strong humanity. We congratulate you upon the grand demonstration of intelligent joy that will certainly distinguish the occasion of your landing upon your native shores. These demonstrations will come upon you with a spontaneity and a unanimity that will convince you these are no idle words; that will tell you of the strong hold you have on the bearts and intelligence of this great people. And, sir, we congratulate you that you come back to the great Republican party of this country, equipped to direct its leaders to the path that shall lead them to victory, to sound the key-note of the campaign that shall end in the success of our distinguished national candidates. We congratulate you, and the Democratic party. and the people at large that God has spared you to bring back to us all your ripe intelligence, reinforced by the gleanings of your analytical observation of events and conditions in many countries. We congratulate ourselves that there is spared for us, and returned to us, the master mind that in December last hurled back upon the leader of the Democracy the gratuitously advanced heresy of free trade and ruin. You come, sir, to blaze their way for a new triumphal march of the Republican party and the people. The Young Men's Blaine Club, of Cincinnati, the first and strongest of its name, whose motto is 'Vim, Vigor and Victory,' welcomes you home."

To a reporter Mr. Blaine said that he did not know whether be would go on to Maine to-night or not. He did not know what arrangements had been made for him. When told that the Irish-Americans proposed to serenade him tonight and present an address, he replied, "That's all right: I'm glad of it." As to what part he would take in the campaign Mr. Blaine said he could say nothing at present. He did not think he would go outside the State of Maine until after the State election there, on the second Monday in September. When asked about his health he at first said he was perfectly well, and then added laughingly: "That's a question I have not answered in three years." To a question as to the political aspect, his reply was that he did not care to say anything then, further than he had said in his speech. W. H. H. Miller, the law partner of General Harrison, was cordially greeted, and Mr. Blaine inquired for the General's health. Mr. Blaine said he and his family enjoyed the trip over, and that it was, on the whole, a pleasant one. He had nothing to complain of.

said they had three days of fogs and what the land-lubbers might call rough weather, but they The Starin, meanwhile, was steaming up the North river, with the band playing and its passengers indulging in frequent cheers for Blaine. All along the river it was excorted by the police boat Patrol, the Chicago Blaine Club's tug and other vessels, while a constant series of shrill salutes from the steam whistles from boats passing marked its progress to the pier at Twentysecond street and the North river, where Mr. Blaine and all on board disembarked. The police landed from the Patrol and preserved order, while others already stationed at the entrance to it prevented the large crowd waiting in the street from surging in. Mr. Blaine was escorted to an open carriage by Messrs. Pool and Bartlett, of the Republican Club, and once driven to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where rooms had been engaged for him. Mrs. Blaine, Miss Blaine, Miss Dodge, Walker Blaine, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Blaine, jr., and others were rapidly driven to the hotel in other carriages

awaiting the party on the pier. Events as they occured on the boat from the moment Mr. Blaine boarded it were quickly recorded, and sent to the Associated Press by carrier pigeons. A pigeon Mrs. James G. Blaine, jr., dispatched at quarantine, earlier in the morning,

arrived at its destination with its message within half an hour from the time it left her hands.

A second pigeon was sent away by Mrs. Carson
Lake, and a third by Mrs. Alexander Sullivan,
of the Chicago Tribune.

The corridors of the Fifth-avenue Hotel were
crowded this morning by prominent Republicans, members of the Republican Club and others ans, members of the Republican Club and others who had gathered to greet Blaine on his arrival there. A posse of, police under command of Sergeant Sheldon, of the Nineteenth precinct, was stationed outside the hotel, and when word was received that Blaine was on the way from the North river, the police escorted a delegation of members of the Republican Club from their rooms in Twenty-second street. Seated in the reading-room was Levi P. Morton, and about the corridors were Whitelaw Reid, William Walter Phelps, Murat Halstead, Chairman Quay, of the national committee. and Thomas C. Platt. A few minutes after 11 o'clock Mr. Blaine arrived, and was greeted with general cheers. He rived, and was greeted with general cheers. He went immediately to his room, but cries of "Speech" brought him to the head of the stairs, when he said:

"Just a word to thank you for your tribute.

It is the grandest sight and the most cheerful sounds I have heard for a year."

He then went to the suite of apartments which had been prepared for him, and where his family had already gone. It consists of five rooms, Nos. 79, 80, 81, 82 and 83, situated on the Twenty-third-street and Fifth-avenue corner, on the second floor. In his rooms Mr. Blaine held a sort of informal reception. The arrangements for Mr. Blaine's departure were given as follows:

He will leave for the East by the regular 8 A. M. train of the New York & New Haven road, on Monday morning, from the Grand Central Depot. His intention of starting to-morrow was changed out of respect to the funeral of General Sheridan. He will travel in President Clark's private car, which has been tendered him for the journey. The family expect to leave for their home at Augusta to-morrow.

When Mr. Blaine reached his room a brief address in behalf of the Irish-American Acti-freetrade League was read to him by Judge Morrison, of Arizona. Mr. Blaine said that he felt very grateful for the honor, and that he would in the near future send a written reply to the headquarters of the league at 145 Eighth street.

At 1:15 P. M. the members of the Republican national campaign committee, headed by Chairman Ones of Paragraphy. man Quay, of Pennsylvania, and Vice-chairman Clarkson, of lows, filed into the room to their respects to the Republican chieftain. Others who called were James P. Foster, president of the National Republican League; Gen. Cyrus Bussey, Hon. A. L. Morrison, a delegation from Tennessee, Generals Jackson and Barnum, Colonel Jacobus, and Gen. W. T. Sherman. On the Twenty-third street side of the room stood a large and beautiful floral design, inscribed, "James G. Blaine. Welcome home. 1860-1888."

President Foster, of the Republican League, resented to Mr. Blaine a steel horse-shoe, highpolished, sent by James Ryder, of Dayton, O., in behalf of the Irish-American Anti-freetrade League of that city. The letter to Mr. Foster requested him to present the token to Mr. Blaine as emblematic of protection to American labor and American industries-the horseshoe being made of American steel by American workmen. Mr. Blaine made a fitting reply.

### IN MADISON SQUARE.

Mr. Blaine Eulogizes the Republican Caudidates, and Argues for Protection. NEW YORK, Aug. 10.-Madison square was ablaze again to-night. But Blaine, of Maine, was present, as was not the case at last enening's parade. The throngs did not, to night, gaze in vain toward the great reviewing stand, near the Worth monument, to see the familiar figure of the returned statesman. He was there, and though the occasion to-night was the tender of a serenade and address to him by the workingmen, the entire town seemed to be crowding to see and hear. Even before sunset the people commenced to gather on the curbs and among the trees of the park, and long before the appointed time those who were entitled began taking places on the grand stand. Wealthy merchants who could not obtain seats on the stand jostied against the poorest workingmen, each vying with the other to see who could cheer loudest. All around could be seen the buttons covered with little American flags, and more numerous than these were the white plumes which many enthusiasts wore in their hats or on the lapels of their coats. Cappa's full band was there, too, and the crowds joined in every air with a chorus of cheers. Clubs and hotels were illuminated, and fire-works added another element to the excitement of the scene. Meanwhile the corridors of the Fifth-avenue Hotel were crowded with prominent people, all waiting to see Mr. Blaine. About 9 o'clock he appeared, ruddy and smiling. He leaned on the arm of the Republican candidate for Vice-president, Hon. Levi P. Morton, and was enveloped in a dark great-coat. He walked slowly down the main stairway and was met by police Captain Reilly and a squad of patrolmen, who immediately formed a hollow square, and thus escorted Mr. Blaine to the grand stand. When the crowd sighted the guest of the evening there rose upon the air deep, hoarse murmurs that swelled into a cheer, which it seemed might have awakened echoes from the Battery to Harlem. Handkerchiefs and flags fluttered, and hats were tossed in the air. Cries of "Blaine." "Blaine," rang out loud and clear, and the crowd seemed to have gone wild in the excess of their enthusiasm. The gray-bearded man at Mr. Morton's side bowed his acknowledments, and seemed deeply affected. When he reached the reviewing stand and stood in full view of the vast throng, which by this time numbered many thousands, another wild burst of cheering shook the air. Again Mr. Blaine bowed and with a waive of his hand quieted the crowd. But again and again they cheered, and would not be silent. When quiet was finally restored,

A. E. Ford arose and said: "Fellow-citizens-I have to request silence and I have seen the other side; I have devoted many attention while Mr. David Healy, on behalf of the workingmen of New York, reads an address to that grandest of living Americans, James G.

Substantially the address ran thus: "James G. Blaine, our First and Best-loved Fellow-citizen-On behalf of the working people of America, we bid you welcome home. In an especial manner are the wage-workers and producers of America prompted to ask for precedence in welcoming you thus upon your landing, and to take counsel with you upon the pressing issues of the hour affecting the immediate interests of their homes and families, and as to whether we would be doing our duty to our families or to our country by voting to make our industrial markets a world's common and trusting to the possibility of our competing with those foreign nations in the market for which it is now proposed to surrender our own. In accepting courtesies extended to you by foreign governments and statesmen you have not committed the error of confounding the splender of a court with the happiness of the people; and we seek your advice, confident that your judgment has not been warped by foreign influences, and that your counsel will be untainted by selfishness and free from sophistry, and that it will represent the best interests of the Republic, and, therefore, of American labor. Our conscience assures us that should your advice be accepted by this country, as we believe it will be, the enemies of our tree institutions, in Fort Sumter or St. James, shall not have it to say again that they humbled the flag of this supreme and inviolable Union. We find those who are seeking the overthrow of our protective system repeating to the working people the charge that protection does not protect, and they point to our great industrial centers, where many found in poverty and out of employment. Throughout the Southern States we find the constitutional rights of suffrace and of organization forcibly withheld from our working people. As well, then, might we say, freedom has not enfranchised and liberty has not disenthralled; therefore let us return to slavery with its markets wherein labor was bought and sold as a commodity. We appeal to you to turn the light of your experienced judgment upon this problem with a view to reassuring the wage-workers and all patriotic citizens, North and South, who may be influenced by the sophistries the legitimate efforts of the working people better their condidion and maintain a higher standard of wages and home comforts than prevalis in Europe. The sympathies of the wage workers have inclined naturally to favor the policy of protection. There has not been an openly avowed determination by any political party to overthrow the protective system until the present administration threw down the gauntlet. The question is thus urged upon thousands of workingmen whether this issue is

of such vital importance to the interests of the country as to make it their duty to sever the bonds of party allegiance rather than support a policy which their conscience tells them would work injury to the country."

To this Mr. Blaine responded.

"Mr. Chairman-It would be considerable

egotism on my part to take this magnificent demonstration as personal altogether to myself.

egotism on my part to take this magnificent demonstration as personal altogether to myself. It rather signifies the great popular interest in the question upon which I am supposed, at least, to have a consistent record and an earnest zeal. [Applause.] And you have before you a contest in which that great issue is to be settled by the American people, for perhaps an indefinite period, the one way or the other. The year 1887 was prosperous, and the President, at its close, proposed a radical change in the industrial system which had produced that great properity, and since that day there has been confusion in the commerce and manufactories of the United States. [Applause.] The question before the American people is, whether he and his administration shall be sustained in that movement. Against him the Republicans, having the best cause, have nominated the best of tickets. [Applause.] They have given to you for President a man of sound experience, a man of great purity of character, a man of great firmness, and worthy of the best days of the administration in this county. And you have associated with him a man whom to New Yorkers I need not further describe than to say that his name is Levi P. Morton [applause], a man of the most generous character, of intelligent comprehension of affairs, of the widest and most statesmanlike views on all the public questions pending before the American people. Against this you have two gentlemen of whom I would not speak in terms other than those of personal respect. Of their vice-presidential cangentlemen of whom I would not speak in terms other than those of personal respect. Of their vice-presidential caudidate, I have been a friend of many years' standing, and I am a personal admirer of Judge Thurman. But I beg you to observe that at a critical period in this country the Vice-president, George M. Dallas, in a casting vote in a tied Senate, destroyed the protective tariff of 1842. If you do not prevent them, Mr. Thurman will be in a position to re-enact the vote of George M. Dalias in 1842. Therefore, the more amiable, and the more able a man may be, the worse will and the more able a man may be, the worse will be his influence before the American people. [Applause.] "Now, gentlemen. I know that in discussing the question of protective tariff we are always pointing out what England is doing. I have lately been in England for some months, and I found in English public opinion a very great dif-

ference of opinion upon almost all questions. They are about divided upon what you call the Irish question; they are about divided on the forcible policy of Gladstone and Salisbury; they are divided even upon the continuance of the House of Lords, and they are not absolutely unanimous in support of the monarchy. [Laughter and applause.] But there is one opinion they are united in, and that is that the Hon. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, embodies in his person the regular form of revenue and free trade for the United States which they like. [Applause.] Now, I have no objection to their right of opinion, and, if I had, it would amount to nothing; nor do I intend to speak disrespectfully of the English, for I have received at their hands very graceful and very cordial hospitality. which I would be a churl not to acknowledge before an American audience; but that does not affect the pending conditions that the American people find their interests in one policy, and that the English want to change that policy, so as better to conform to their interests. And that, gentlemen, is the prime question before you in the next November election. I am glad this mesting is called in the name of the laboring people, because this question is, from first to last, from skin to core, and back to skin again, a question of labor. [Loud applause]. If you will agree to live in as poor a house and eat as poor food and receive as low wages as the people in England receive, we can produce as cheap goods as a Democratic administration wants to see. [Laughter and applause.] But it will be otherwise if you wish to better your condition, and if you want the industrial system of protected interests that prevails in this country now to be maintained. The sayings of the wage-workers of England, Scotland and Ireland, as I said to-day to a Massachusetts gentleman, are not near as great as lie to-night in the savings banks of Massachusetts to the credit of the wage workers of that small State; and if you turn the administration of this Republic to-day into free-trade channels, you may not expect those great savings, for you will put our laboring men throughout the country into competition with the la-boring men of Great Britain, and in them as poor upon this side of the water as they are upon the other. I will not, in this campaign, step to argue the question upon any other basis. I have no personalities to indulge in. have no sores to heal. [Loud cheers.] I would rather have your cordial, heartfelt and sypathetto welcome than any office you care to bestow upon me. [Applause.] But in this canvass, in which I shall take greater or less part, I shall hold this question from the beginning to the end as a question that interests every man, woman and child in this country that depends upon daily labor for daily bread. [Applause.] There is no need to make any laws to protect capital. Capital always takes care of itself and gets a full share; but there are laws that can elevate the condition of the laboring man, and there are laws that can degrade him, and the Republican party has stood for twentyfive years, and it will stand, I believe, with the blessing of God and the will of the American ople, twenty-nye years more, upholding and maintaining the laboring man, for the government which takes care of the bone and sinew of the working muscle of the land is taking care of the men who created the wealth in the country, and who are therefore entitled to the patronage and protection of the government Applause.]

"Now, gentlemen, you represent a critical State; you represent the State of New York. Your votes are to tell in that issue. Your votes can be decisive upon that one issue. Do not be diverted from that one question by side issues. Do not be misled by petty squabbles upon this or that small issue, or upon personal questions of abuse on the one hand or the other, but give your votes as independent laboring men, and give them for the interests of your own homes, or your own firesides, and thereby for the great interests of the great Republic. [Immense cheering.] inever, Mr. Chairman, thought of that Republic as I do to-night. [Cheers.] of the last fourteen months to seeing the condi tion of labor and laboring men in the other hemisphere, and I say, without fear of contradiction, that in no country of Europe, in no part of Europe, or a part of any country, is the condition of labor comparable to that which it holds in the United States. [Applause.] Are you willing to give up that position, or are you willing to maintain it? [Cries of 'Yes.'] You can maintain it by a strong pull, and a hard pull. and a pull altogether for Harrison and Morton. [Loud and enthusiastic cheering and waving of

The crowd broke into a wild and tumultuous cheer as Mr. Blaine concluded, and again taking the arm of Mr. Morton he walked slowly back to

DEMOCRATIC DRAWBACKS.

Features of the Campaign Which Fill Mr. Brice with Despondency. New York Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.

At a lunch in the Gilsey House sat Calvin Brice, chairman of the Democratic executive committee; Col. William L. Brown, editor of the New York News, and the undersigned. The political campaign formed a running fire of diversion. Colonel Brown, for some reason, labored under a spasm of despondency, and was not overpleased with the Democratic outlook. He feared that the canvas would be so close as to be

"To what do you," I asked, "attribute even the doubt of Cleveland's election?" "To the tariff," he answered. "There is no sense in the evasion of the fact that the prominence of the tariff is a drawback to success. I see a preat many people and hear from them. Now, bear in mind, I am a tariff reformer, and in my views on the subject I am abreast with President Cleveland. But there was no sense in making it the resue of the campaign. As it is, Cleveland with his courage, his honest administration, and his faithfulness to his duty is lost eight of. Cleveland himself should have been the real figure of the campaign, whereas the fact is be will not figure in it as a personality."

"Are there any other causes of Democratio apathyl" I asked. "I think not," said Colonel Brown. "My observation is that the fariff alone is the draw

"I think," said Mr. Brice, "you answered only in part the question. Without admitting or denying the correctness of the premises, as you state them, there are some drawbacks, which, if removed, would both accelerate and facilitate the campaign." "And pray, what?" said Colonel Brown.

"Well, something ought to be done to inspire the Democratic leaders. There is no trouble